

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 16.

The Senate on motion of Mr. Ewing, took up the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Clay on the 10th inst.

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the U. States, ought forthwith to be abolished, except the duties upon wines and silks, and that those ought to be reduced. And that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

Mr. Hayne proposed the following modification of the resolution:

Strike out all after the word "countries," and insert as follows: "be so reduced that the amount of the public revenue shall be sufficient to defray the expense of Government according to their scale, after the payment of the public debt; and that, allowing a reasonable time for the gradual reduction of the present high duties on the articles coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, the duties be ultimately equalized, so that the duty on no article shall, as compared with the value of that article, vary, materially, from the general average."

Mr. Hayne then addressed the Senate nearly two hours in support of his proposition in opposition to the original resolution; and in reply to Mr. Clay. When he concluded, Mr. Dickinson moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution to Monday next.

The Telegraph says of Mr. Hayne's speech: "Where we say that Gen. Hayne demonstrated, that the system, as it now is, is unjust and ruinous to the South, that it is prejudicial to the manufacturing interest which it professes to foster, and that it will not be submitted to, we should all admit of what is due to his able and eloquent appeal to the patriotism and wisdom of the Senate."

"The resolution, it will be seen, was postponed for further debate; and, as several members were observed taking notes, it is probable that the subject will be widely debated before the question on it is taken. The interest felt by the public in the discussion is, so far, unabated, as the the crowd in the Chamber of the Senate yesterday abundantly proved.—So great was the number, both of ladies and gentlemen, who attended to hear Mr. Hayne, that all the space in the Chamber which could be occupied, was filled sometime before the Senate proceeded to business."

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the annual report of the Director of the Mint, exhibiting the operations of that institution for the year 1831.

Several petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. Dallas, from a number of citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. After reports of committees and ordering several bills to a third reading, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Marcy, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and continued so engaged until the hour of adjournment.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Sprague, calling on the Executive for all the correspondence respecting the North-eastern boundary.

Mr. Grundy doubted the propriety of this call, as the correspondence alluded to, might be of a confidential nature, and improper to be made public. He suggested the propriety of laying the resolution on the table for further consideration.

Mr. Clay was of opinion that the disclosure of the correspondence asked for, as well as what related to the status quo of the negotiation, would not be prejudicial to the public interest, but on the contrary it was highly desirable that the Senate and public generally should be in possession of the whole correspondence called for by the resolution.

Mr. Grundy rose merely to suggest whether a public call for the information was proper; but as he found gentlemen were of opinion that there was no impropriety attached to the course proposed, he should concur. He would, however, remark, that it was still his individual opinion, that the information might be of a confidential nature and had better be so communicated.

Mr. Clay suggested an amendment to the resolution to obviate the objection of the Senator from Tennessee. He proposed to insert the words "confidentially or otherwise," which was agreed to by the gentlemen from Maine, and the resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 16.

Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to collect such facts and information as may be in his power, of the extent and condition, generally, of the manufacturers of wool, cotton, hemp, iron, sugar, salt, and such other articles as are manufactured to a considerable extent in the United States, and report the same to this House as early as may be practicable during the present session, for the use of Congress; and that he be also requested, transmitting the aforesaid information, to accompany it with such a tariff of duties upon imports, as in his opinion may be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest.

Mr. John S. Barbour, from the Committee appointed on the memorial of Thomas W. Gilmore, Commissioner delegated by, and acting for, and in behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, made a report on the part thereof, accompanied by a bill to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the Commonwealth of Virginia; which was twice read and committed.

Thursday, Jan. 17.

Among a number of petitions and memorials which were submitted by consent, was one presented by Mr. Branch, from the agent of the Creek Indians, on the subject of certain Indian claims, which was committed to the same committee of the whole House, to which a bill in relation to the same matter, reported by Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, had been referred. Mr. Whittier, of Ohio, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill on the subject of the long standing claims of Farrow and Harris, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the select committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was read twice, and, together with the report of the committee, ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing a light house at the mouth of Roanoke river, North-Carolina. The engrossed bills on the table were read a third time and passed, and the House went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Hoffman, in the chair, and took up the bill for the apportionment of representatives. The amendment of Mr. Stewart, to fix the ratio at forty-six thousand, was negatived. The proposition of Mr. Craig, to strike out forty-eight thousand, was also rejected. Mr. Hubbard proposed another amendment to fix the ratio at forty-four thousand. The committee rose before voting on the proposition, and the House, at half past 8 o'clock, adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, and on motion of Mr. Polk, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Hoffman in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Apportionment bill; the question being on the motion of Mr. Hubbard of New-Hampshire, to amend the bill by striking out the number "48," and inserting the number "44."

Mr. Speight, of N. Carolina addressed the House in opposition to the amendment, the adoption of which would, he thought, militate against the interests of the country.

The size of the House, he argued to show, ought rather to be reduced than enlarged; for though some gentlemen had advocated a large House of Representatives, as being more democratical, yet a smaller House conducted more to the speedy transaction of the public business which was due to the people.

The number of 259 would approximate to a legislative mob: in half a century the House would contain more than 500 members; and should Congress go on, increasing it in the same manner, it would by & by, become necessary to build barracks to contain the members. He adverted to the loss of members, sustained by some States at every census, and dwelt on the great expense of a numerous House.

Several other gentlemen spoke pro and con and the House adjourned, without taking the question.

We make the following eloquent extract, from the Speech of the Hon. R. Y. Hayne in the Senate of the U. S. on Mr. Clay's Resolution for a modification of the Tariff:

"We come now to the South. If any portion of the rich fruits of this system have been scattered there, they have not fallen under my observation. Sir, we know them not—we see them not—we feel them not. It may be supposed, however, that we are too full of prejudice, or too ungrateful, to acknowledge the blessings it has bestowed upon us. Sir, we have heard of men having honor thrust upon them, and perhaps there may be such a thing as having benefits thrust upon an unwilling people; yet I should think, that even in such a case, they would soon become reconciled to their lot, and submit to their fate with a good grace. But, I assure the gentlemen that the condition of the south is not merely one of unexampled depression, but of great and all-pervading distress. In my own State, the unhappy change which was within a few years past taken place in the public prosperity, is of the most appalling character. If we look at the present condition of our cities, (and I will take Charleston by way of example,) we find every where the mournful evidence of premature decay. Sir, the crumbling memorials of our former wealth and happiness, too frequently teach us, that without some change in your policy, the days of our prosperity are numbered." Sir, it is within my own experience, that, in the devoted city in which my lot has been cast, a thriving foreign commerce, was within a few years past, carried on direct to Europe. We had native merchants, with large capitals, engaged in the foreign trade. We had thirty or forty ships, many of them built, and all owned in Charleston, and giving employment to a numerous and valuable body of mechanics and tradesmen. Look at the state of things now!—Our merchants bankrupt or driven away—where capital sunk or transferred to other pursuits—our ship yards broken up—our ships all sold!—yes Sir, I am told the ve-

ry last of them was a few months ago brought to the hammer—our mechanics in despair; the very grass growing in our streets, and houses falling into ruin; real estate reduced to one third part of its value, and rents almost to nothing. The commerce, which we are still supposed to enjoy, diverted from its proper channels, carried on with borrowed capital, and through agents sent among us, and maintained by the tariff policy, bearing off their profits to more favored lands, eating out our substance, and leaving to our own people the miserable crumbs which fall from the table of their prosperity. If we fly from the city to the country, what do we there behold? Friends abandoned; the hospitable mansions of our fathers deserted; agriculture drooping; our slaves, like their masters, working harder and earning worse; the planter, striving with unavailing efforts, to avert the ruin which is before him. It has often been my lot, Sir, to see the once thriving planter reduced to despair; cursing his hard fate, gathering up the small remains of his broken fortune—and with his wife and his little ones, tearing himself from the scenes of his childhood, and the bones of his ancestors, to seek, in the wilderness, that reward for industry, of which your fatal policy has deprived him.

Sir, when we look at our fertile fields, and consider the genial climate with which God has blessed the South—when we contemplate the rare felicity of our position, as the producers of an article, which under a system of free trade, would command the markets of the world—is it not enough to fill our hearts almost to bursting, to find the richest blessings that an indulgent Providence ever showered down upon the heads of any people, torn from us by the cruel policy of our own government, to find the bounties of Heaven thus blasted by the hand of man? Sir, I will not deny that there are other causes besides the tariff, which have contributed to produce the evils which I have depicted. Trade can, to some extent, be carried on with greater facility at New-York, and cotton may be raised more profitably in Alabama; but these advantages would not have broken up the commerce or depressed the agriculture of South Carolina, while an unrestricted intercourse with foreign nations, enabled us to realize the most moderate profits. Men do not quit their accustomed employments, or the homes of their fathers, for any small addition to their profits. It is only when restriction has reached a point which leaves the door still open to one, while it closes it against the other, that this result is produced; and therefore it is, that a rapid transfer of capital and population is now added to the other evils with which the old States are afflicted.

In this condition of the country, where is there to be found a fulfillment of the promises held out to the South in 1824? We were then told that we had mistaken the true character of this system. We were entreated only to try it for a short time. We were told that the taxes imposed on foreign articles would be but temporary; that the manufacturers would want protection but for a short time—only to give them a start—and that they would soon be able to stand alone. We were to have had a double market for our cotton—high prices, reviving commerce, & renewed prosperity. Sir, after the experience of four years, the tariff of '28 came up for consideration, by which the protecting system was to be further extended and enlarged. And what was found to have been the result of four years experience at the South? Not a hope fulfilled, not one promise performed—and our condition infinitely worse than it had been four years before. Sir, the whole South rose up as one man, and protested against any further experiment with this fatal system. The whole of the representatives of seven States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, (with, I believe, but three dissenting voices,) recorded their votes against that bill. Sir, do not gentlemen find in this fact, some evidence of the dangerous character of that legislation on which this system is based. Can it be wise—can it be just—can it be prudent—to adopt and enforce a policy so essentially sectional in its character? Can we hope for harmony, peace, and concord, while enforcing a system against which an entire section of your country so strongly revolts? It is the essential principle of the representative system, that a mutual sympathy of feeling and of interest, should bind together the people and their rulers; and it may be worthy of profound reflection how far that principle is essentially preserved by a scheme of legislation, under which the feelings and interests of so large a portion of the country are outraged and trampled on. When taxes are imposed, not by the representatives of those who are to bear the burthens, but of those who are to receive the bounty.

From the *Schenectady (N. Y.) Standard*. The following interesting and eloquent letter from Mr. Wirt, was written after he was attacked by the disease which threatened to prove fatal to his most valuable life:

Letter of Mr. Wirt on the subject of intemperance, dated, BALTIMORE, Dec. 14th, 1831.

To the Rev. Mr. NEVINS.

MY DEAR SIR—I had hoped that I was about to escape the prevailing influenza, but I find my health so much impaired by this morning, that it will not be in my power to attend the temperance meeting of this evening, as I proposed to have done. In this and in all things, "His will be done, His holy will, howe'er it cross my own." I should have been glad to have been permitted to bear my humble testimony in the cause of temperance. I have been for more than forty years, a

close observer of life and manners, in various parts of the United States, and I know not the evil that will bear a moment's comparison with intemperance. It is no exaggeration to say, as has been often said, that this single cause has produced more vice, crime, poverty, and wretchedness in every form, domestic and social, than all the other ills that scourge us combined. In truth, it is scarcely possible to meet with misery, in any shape, in this country, which will not be found, on examination, to have proceeded, directly or indirectly, from the excessive use of ardent spirits. What is one of its immediate consequences. The sad spectacle of starving and destitute families, and of ignorant, half-naked, vicious children, ought never to be presented in a country like this, where the demand for labor is constant, the field unlimited, the sources of supply inexhaustible, and where there is none to make us afraid; and it never would be presented, or very rarely indeed, were it not for the desolation brought upon families by the general use of this deadly poison. It paralyzes the arm, the brain, the heart. All the best affections, all the energies of the mind wither under its influence. The man becomes a maniac, and is locked up in a hospital, or imbrues his hands in the blood of his wife and children, and is sent to the gallows, or doomed to the penitentiary, or, if he escapes these consequences, he becomes a walking pestilence on the earth, miserable to himself, and loathsome to all who behold him. How often do we see, too, whole families contaminated by the vicious example of the parent—husbands, wives, daughters, and sons, all drunkards and furies; sometimes, wives murdering their husbands; at others, husbands murdering their wives; and, worst of all, if worse can be in such a group of horrors, children murdering their parents. But below this grade of crime, how much is there of unseen and untold misery throughout otherwise happy land, proceeding from this fatal cause alone.

I am persuaded that if we could have a statistical survey and report of the affairs of unhappy families, and individuals, with the causes of their misery annexed, we should find nine cases out of ten, if not in still greater proportion, resulting from the use of ardent spirits alone. With this conviction, which seems to have become universal among reflecting men, the apathy showed to the continuance of the evil can only be ascribed to the circumstance that the mischief though verbally admitted, is not seen and felt in all its enormity. If some fatal plague, of a contagious character, were imported into our country and had commenced its ravages in our cities, we should see the most prompt and vigorous measures at once adopted to repress and extinguish it; but what are the most fearful plagues that ever carried death and havoc in their train through the eastern countries, compared with this? They are only occasional, this is perennial. They are confined by climates or place; this malady is of all climates, and all times and places. They kill the body at once; this consumes both body and soul by a lingering and dreadful death, involving the dearest connexions in the vortex of ruin. What parent, however exemplary himself, can ever feel that his son is safe, while this living fountain of poison is within his reach. God grant that it may soon become a fountain, scaled in our country at least. What a relief, what a delightful relief, would it be to turn from the awful and horrid past, to the pure, peaceful and happy future? To see the springs of life and feeling and intelligence renewed on every hand; health, industry, and prosperity glowing around us, the altars of domestic peace and love rekindled in every family; and the religion of the Saviour presented with a fair field for its celestial action.

The progress already made by our temperance societies in advancing this golden age, proves them to be of a divine origin. May the Almighty crown his own work with full and speedy success.

I remain, dear Sir, Respectfully and truly yours, WILLIAM WIRT.

DELAWARE.—The legislature of this State met on Thursday the 2d ultimo.—The following is an extract from the Message of Governor Hazard.

"During the last fall, our citizens were thrown into a considerable alarm by apprehended insurrectionary movements on the part of our black population. A scene of bloodshed and horror, enacted in a neighboring state, by a band of revolted slaves, and the current opinion that this was only the premature development of a widely concerted plan of general insurrection, together with some particular acts of insubordination on the part of our blacks, created serious apprehensions, on the minds of many, for our own security."

The excitement has in a great measure subsided; but it may be well to reflect whether it is not the part of prudence to provide against the possibility of such a terrible calamity. It is not at all probable that any such design has been formed, or participated in, by our blacks; they have but few motives, or incitements to such a course, and they know too well how certainly it would bring down speedy destruction on themselves; but it is certain, that attempts have been made from abroad to render them dissatisfied with their condition, and to prepare them at some distant period, for a forcible change of it. Highly inflammatory and insurrectionary pamphlets have been introduced, and circulated among them, chiefly it is believed, through the medium of black preachers who have ready access to them, and the means of inculcating, in the most dangerous manner, their principles and objects.—Nightly assemblies of the blacks, under

the pretence of divine worship, are addressed by these emissaries, who thus obtain a hearing and an influence that might otherwise be withheld from them. In other respects these nightly collections at meetings, not under the supervision of any white society, are extremely objectionable. They lead to habits of irregularity and idleness; disqualify servants from active employment during the day, and probably originate many other vices, if not crimes. I therefore submit to you, whether some provisions should not be made to exclude these negro preachers who come among us without proper authority, and ample certificates of character; and whether some restrictions could not with propriety be imposed on these nightly assemblies? It has also been suggested, as a further precaution, that the free blacks should be prohibited by law from keeping fire arms; and that some additional provision ought to be made by enforcing the "Act to prohibit the emigration of free negroes or mulattoes into this State, and for other purposes." The provisions of that law are extremely salutary, yet they are seldom enforced. Many free negroes belonging to this State, spend a great portion of the year in Philadelphia and other places, where they can obtain more lucrative employment; and return here in the fall, to winter on their friends; or, perhaps, more frequently on the public.—Thus, while we are deprived of all the benefit of their labour, we are subjected to the evil influence of their habits and example, and not unfrequently to the charges of their maintenance during the winter season. Would not a liberal fee to the officers, charged with the execution of this law, and a penalty for the neglect of their duty ensure a better enforcement of its useful provisions? It too often happens that our laws remain inoperative for want of such sanctions."

Central Rail Road of North Carolina.

It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification, that we present to our readers, on the first page of this number, the Act passed for incorporating the Central Rail Road Company. We rejoice that amid the gloom and apathy that prevail among our citizens, and which for too long a time have foreboded the ruin of all those prospects, which once we delighted to contemplate in imagination, that a spirit of enterprise has exhibited itself. Whatever may be the result of this attempt to raise the character of our State,—for in this age of science and improvement, that government is deservedly held in reproach, that refuses to advance the prosperity of its people,—whatever may be the result, yet we hail even this endeavour to cast from our Commonwealth the merited censure, with sincere gladness of heart. It may not be in the power of those who have been awakened to a sense of the great claims that are resting upon us, and the extensive interests that are now jeopardized by neglect, to command success. The friends of improvement, and the advocates for public works, may not be able to effect the object which they have in view. All the bigotry of prejudice and all the timidity of the doubter, may be brought to bear against a measure, with which, in our opinion, is now identified the truest advantage of a large portion of our inhabitants. Yet we rejoice that there are some, who have risen from their sleep, and are now prepared to lend their influence and talents to the aid of the greatest undertaking that the Legislature of North Carolina has sanctioned by a law.

We have spoken in the above paragraph, as if an uncertainty in relation to the issue of this attempt was to be cherished. But shall there be permitted a doubt as to its success? Can a people, who have lately been compelled to experience so painfully, and to so great a degree the adversities of life,—who are daily reminded, by the loudest complaints, of their unfortunate condition,—of a depressed commerce and a general desertion of our agricultural districts thro' emigration,—still hold on to the miserable wretched system, if system it may be called, that has already ruined so many, and is hourly beggaring its thousands? Shall our citizens be indifferent to social prosperity, to State-pride, to their own individual gain? Shall we continue looking, as we too long have looked, with unblinking or stupid calmness, to the stupendous works of other States, without an exertion to redeem our wasted prospects? Are we to exhibit to the world, the example of a community that can command & unfold advantages by only common labors; and yet will not only not bestow them, but in wilful, cruel jeering will mock the attempt of others to diffuse benefits among their fellow citizens? Shall a Rail Road, which is to bear upon it, the produce of an extensive and rich region of country, be not advocated and encouraged by those who are to reap, and largely reap the fruits of its establishment.

Inactive and sluggish as we have heretofore been—divided and distracted as our opinion upon other matters may be—limited in means and resources as we all are yet this greater work can be accomplished. But it never will be commenced if we sit down and pronounce it impossible—if ridicule of the plan itself is to be the test of its very practicability. It is high time for our citizens to cast from their habits of inactivity, and to call up their dormant energies; for energies they have and in full sufficiently for any undertaking. THERE IS WEALTH ENOUGH TOO IN THE STATE and more than enough to make a Rail Road of twice the extent of that proposed. We speak understandingly when we say, that no other district of country is so happily calculated for this kind of transportation, as that through which the Rail Road is to pass. It may be built for half the cost of those in Maryland or Pennsylvania; for here nature has invited im-

provement, when she has forbidden all but perseverance and triumphing art and skill in both these States. And with such advantages—with the loudest appeals to desert our present coldness and apathy, with the melancholy experience of the past, and with all the claims of patriotism; are we to be the victims of unfounded fears, and wilful prejudices, or what is worse, the opponents of a measure fraught with so much benefit, by pronouncing it a scheme that cannot succeed.

In our opinion, the time has arrived, when the only question to be considered is, whether we shall leave the soil of our fathers, or call up every exertion to make its productions yield their intrinsic value? Disguise it as we may, the solemn truth is staring us in the face—from our deserted store houses, our silent wharves, and from our contracted commerce, that this is the crisis of our fate! All call upon us to note the sign of still further distress; to mark the omens of still greater woe coming upon us!—And shall not something be done, and that speedily, to avert them? Inhabitants of Newbern, citizens of Craven County, you are most interested, are to be the most benefited by this measure—and will you not engage with zeal and spirit in it? Will you not sanction by your recommendations, and encourage by your means, this necessary work? Will you not aid, in raising a Monument which shall be the GLORY of the State in providing for yourselves and your children a source of sure prosperity and benefit? All that is wanted is a resolution on your parts, that the measure shall succeed, and it will be completed! Newbern Spectator.

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. Clay has laid on the table in the Senate, a resolution, "that the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties on Wines and Silks, and they ought to be reduced," and "that the committee on Finance report a bill accordingly."

This is exactly what has been expected and reported for sometime past.

And a most fair and equitable system of reduction it presents, truly! The tariff to be "reduced," and "modified," and by Mr. Clay, too, who we have been told, was to become the great leader in the cause of the South, for the reduction of Tariff! And how is this now proposed to be done? Why by retaining all the present duties which bear severely upon the interest of the South in particular, and "abolishing" all those which are general, and paid equally by the whole country, the North, East and West, as well as the South—thus throwing the burthens of taxation entirely upon the South, instead of principally, as at present! This is *Reduction*, with a vengeance!—injury upon injury! And insult upon insult! And does Mr. Clay and his coadjutors, who we doubt not from what has been published on the subject, will succeed in this most iniquitous and outrageous project, expect that the South will tamely submit to it? If they do, we can tell them that they are woefully mistaken, and that the whole Southern people will rise up against it, to a man, and resist it, at all hazards, and in defiance of all consequences. Let them beware, then, and mark the fable of the goose with the golden eggs; for assuredly the very mildest submissionists among us, will not submit to this.—This is no burst of fugitive passion, but the language of truth and reason; and we say to them, with those who have been willing to bear much, but cannot bear every thing, *Beware!* for the love of God, and the peace, and harmony of the country, do not think this!—do not drive us to extremities!

Augusta Chron.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

Either the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, interpositions and all, is right, or that of Mr. Webster is so. We again repeat, that there is no middle ground; and the attempt which has been so continually and artfully made in the Richmond Enquirer, for the last two years, to explain away the doctrine of '98, is neither more nor less than a branch of that policy, so well described by the editor of the Whig, of undermining them.

The Whig asserts that the Jeffersonian is the only paper in the State which maintains those old doctrines which it designates as novel. That the talented and patriotic editor of that paper stands alone in the ancient dominion—the land of Thomas Jefferson, John Tyler, and Spencer's case—is certainly a subject for the most melancholy reflection. It is evidently an acknowledgment of a most dangerous decay of sound principles; and if it may be considered as a true interpretation of the State, of an unparalleled degeneracy; but we trust for the safety of our institutions, and for the honor of Virginia, that such is not the fact; that the giant only slumbers, and will speedily work to burst asunder the lullaby tie by which Mr. Ritchie and a degenerate band of office-seekers have endeavored to fasten him down.

A Convention of the friends of the Administration large and respectable, was held in New Orleans on the 11th ult. Twenty-seven members of the Legislature and seventeen delegates, representing nearly every parish in the State, were present. A ticket of electors was agreed upon. "The State of Louisiana has spoken by one half of the representatives of the Legislature who were present, and delegates from several of the parishes. The pledge thus given, will be ratified by the people—indeed there is scarcely a prospect that an opposition ticket will be formed." Georgian.

PLAT JUSTITIA DEUT CONULM.

SEPTUAGESIMA.

FEBRUARY 6, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JACKSON

OF TENNESSEE.

Election in 1832.

To Correspondents.—"Argus" is inadmissible. He is too personal. "A Native Carolinian" must send his name or he cannot expect any attention to be paid to his communications.

Improvements in Gold-Mining Machinery.

The "London Mining Review" for April 1831 contains a drawing, and description of a machine for grinding, washing and amalgamating gold ore, which, from what is said of it, exceeds all machines ever yet made use of for such purposes.

This machine was invented by a Mr. Becher, formerly an officer of the engineering works in the mines of Schwarts and Zelle in Tyrol. These mines were on the point of being given up, as unproductive,—the ore yielding only about 2 grains per 120 lbs. or about 2 oz per 50 tons; when by the introduction of these mills, their yield became double of treble, &c. the mines are now worked with profit, and success. The mill has been introduced at all the mines in the Austrian and Hungarian Dominions, and recently into Mexico, Brazil, and all South America. We understand that the Messrs. Carrills and Folger have nearly completed one by way of experiment at their establishment in the lower part of Mecklenburg county, and that Messrs. Fisher, Treveler and Walton intend attaching one to the new establishment they are now putting up, in this county on Crane Creek, to work the ores of the Treveler mine.

The mill appears to be simple and easy of construction, almost every part of it being made of cast iron;—and it rarely, or ever gets out of order.

If this machine should prove only half, or one fourth, as efficient as represented, it will soon supplant the vertical mill, the arrastre, and all other machines, and become universally used; it will make the gold-mining business the most profitable that can be pursued, and bring under operation hundreds of veins, now esteemed too poor to be profitably worked. The fact is, we understand, no ore can be worked with the present machinery, that yields less than about 10 grains per bushel, while, at the mines in Tyrol, they are making profits out of ore worth 4 or 5 grains per quintal, which is not much less than a bushel.

We hope this new machine will soon receive an effectual trial.

We would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of this place to the advertisement of Mr. Beecher in to-day's paper. From all that we can learn from those best acquainted with machinery of the kind, the Spinner and Washer are both valuable machines. Mr. Beecher has the most satisfactory references. We hope our citizens will give his Machine a fair trial.

We have received three numbers of "an exposition of evidence in support of the memorial to Congress by the Free Trade Convention"—prepared by Henry Lee of Massachusetts, in pursuance of instructions from the permanent committee of which Mr. Lee is a member.

If we ever before could have had any doubts as to the inequality, and oppression of the Tariff, or as it is falsely called—"the American System"—we certainly could have none after reading these expositions from the pen of this clear-headed, and sound-hearted man,—Henry Lee of Boston.

Particular parts of the Tariff were assigned to different members of the Committee, and their expositions will come out in numbers, each member treating on a separate branch of the odious system. Mr. Gallatin has important parts assigned to him, and reports says, the public will soon hear from him.

No man, who will carefully read over these numbers of Mr. Lee and particularly that one upon the tax on Woolens, will say that it is possible that the South will much longer submit to the odious system.

Well, indeed, did Mr. Adams say, before the Committee on Manufactures—"I am for affording substantial relief to the South; for their complaints are just.—They are oppressed,—they cannot and will not be satisfied with any delusive scheme of modification. I tell gentlemen, they will adhere to the South or fight them. I for one, declare, that I will not hazard the Union for any scheme of policy like the present Tariff."

These remarks were made in allusion to Mr. Clay's scheme, which, in effect, proposes to take the taxes off of the rich, and increase them on the poor,—a scheme that is an insult to the South.

We recommend, to the attention of the reader, an article on the first page of our paper, from the Banner of the Constitution. From which it will be seen that the South is not alone in her opposition to any half-way settling of the Tariff question,—that the friends of an unrestricted commerce in Pennsylvania too are opposed to any settlement of the question that does not strike at the root of the principle of protection. This is as it should be. Let the friends of the South but be true to the cause, and they have nothing to fear.

Preparations are making in different parts of the Union for the celebration of the 23rd of February, the 100th anniversary of the birth-day of Washington. Will our Citizens do nothing on that day? Will they not manifest their veneration for Washington's name by a proper observance of that day.

Mr. Clay, in his speech, upon his proposition to reduce the duties on unprotected goods, and to increase them on the protected articles, gave the system of protection the credit of the payment of the National debt. This was absurd, and contrary to the nature of things. The taxes, by which the National debt has been so far extinguished have been raised by duties on imported goods. Protection was resorted to, to avert importation;—if this be true it must diminish the revenue out of which the National debt is paid. How then can protection, an other name for prohibition, pay off our debt? Is it to be done by decreasing the annual amount of revenue for the government? If the duties are reduced all parties will admit, that importation would be increased. We derive our revenue from importation, and therefore it must be greater. If the present rate of duties be continued or increased, the revenue of the government will certainly be true.

Abolition.—The subject of the abolition of negro slavery in Virginia has been the all engrossing subject in the legislature of that State for some time past. The debates are carried on openly, and it has even become a subject of discussion with the Press. The Enquirer, and Whig, have both come out in favor of abolition.

We thank the "Constitutionalist" for its eulogium upon ourself, and feel gratified to think that our course has been acceptable to that print, upon which we would again pass our opinions, if we could do so with propriety. We refer however to our paper when the Constitutionalist first made its appearance. We there hailed it, &c.—But to our purpose. We beg leave to assure the Editors of the Constitutionalist, that no single expression, in our remarks, upon convention were intended to be disrespectful. We did use the word "battering" but it was in allusion to the recent establishment of their paper. We would take much pleasure in amply discussing the question of Convention with the Editors during the Spring or Summer.

We continue to make extracts from papers from different parts of the Union, upon Mr. Clay's proposed compromise. We believe it almost universally condemned, by the people, but we fear too much, that it will meet with a majority of voices among the interested manufacturers who now fill the United States' Senate.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor:

A few hours ago, for the first time I got hold of the long, windy address of the Clay Convention, lately held in Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating the author of the high Tariff,—the great enemy of the South, as President against Genl. Jackson.

When I commenced reading it, I expected, at least, to find a paper ably, and ingeniously drawn up,—but to my great surprise, I find that the whole of it, is little more or less, than a sort of epitome or compilation of all the state slanders and abuses, heretofore published in the opposition newspapers against Genl. Jackson.

Among the many recommendations assigned in this address, in favor of Henry Clay, one of them is, that he is one of the leading advocates of the Tariff and internal improvements by the general government,—of that system which has already ruined almost all the Southern States. The words of the address are—"As one of the principal founders and supporters of the American system (the Tariff) He is entitled to the warmest support of all who desire the prosperity of domestic industry and internal improvements." And it is possible, Mr. Printer, that there were any men from the South, in this convention, recommending Henry Clay for President, on the grounds, that he was the principle founder, and leading advocate of the Tariff system,—a system, which, for inequality in its operations, and oppression on the Southern States, is unequalled by the worst system of taxation, ever adopted in the despotic governments of Europe? Yes;—there were a few delegates from the South, and among these were three from North Carolina. It is a matter of consolation, however, that only three men could be found in N. Carolina, willing to attend the convention, to recommend Henry Clay for President, in place of Andrew Jackson.—Be it known to posterity, that Salem had the honor of sending one of these, Salisbury the second and Concord the third!!

This convention called itself the "National Republican Convention."—If you can ascertain the fact, will you be so good as to inform the public, what are the politics of the three delegates from North Carolina, in reference to old party distinctions? Some think, as they call themselves National Republicans, that they belong to the old school of Republicans.—Others say, they belong to the school of Federal Republicans, who figured so conspicuously during the last war. Let the public know, if you can.

A REPUBLICAN. Note by the Editor.] The "three delegates" referred to in the above communication are Doctor Shuman, of Salem, Richard H. Alexander, Esq. of Salisbury, and Mr. Hamilton of Concord. From the best information, we can obtain neither of the three ever owned alliance with the Republican party; they always belonged to the other side, and we presume they are now too old to be "reformed" into Republicans—"what is bred in the bone is hard to be got out of the flesh."

To the People of Western Carolina. NO III. On the Subject of Convention. "That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the People only." "That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof."

"That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments and privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services."

"That the people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost, or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in general assembly freely given."

"That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." Extracts from the declaration of Rights, appended to the constitution of North Carolina.

The writer has considered the question of amending the present constitution of North Carolina only in respect to the naked principle of right, and unless the people of the Eastern part of the State are afflicted with Boottian dulness they must have long since perceived and acknowledged this principle. It need only be stated to have the unqualified assent of every dispassionate mind. But there is another and a more interesting point of view in which this question is to be regarded, and which cannot fail to carry with it the strongest conviction of the important necessity of a change in our political system. The bill of rights says, "that the people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost, or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in general assembly freely given."

How are the terms of this declaration fulfilled? Are the people taxed by their own consent or the consent of their representatives? Is the representation which imposes the taxes for the State, equal? It is not. Then the people do not tax themselves in proper person nor by their representatives. If there were no other principle than this disregarded and overlooked, under the present form of the government of the State there would be ample cause for its amendment. This is the sacred principle, the violation of which, by the mother country, began the war of the American revolution, which finally ended in the acknowledgement of our independence and the sanction of this principle by Royalty itself. Taxation without our consent was the very principle which set the ball of the Revolution in motion. Shall we surrender it to a minority of our own citizens, when Great Britain, in the majesty of her power and strength could not force us to give it up? Let us preserve this unimpaired, if we abandon every other principle of our government.

Taxation and Representation should go hand in hand, say all the writers upon free government. The West will be willing to take this in its true and rational sense, that is, that Taxation and Representation of white population go hand in hand. If a man's property is to be taxed let the man at least be represented. Do not be guilty of the enormity of taxing both the man and his property without his consent. It is ungenerous and unjust. The West will not go as far as some statesmen have done and demand a representation for their property and wealth. Such an idea, in the opinion of the writer, is inconsistent with the theory and principles of Representative Republics. Ours is a government of the people. Property did not enter into the abstract idea of government. Property is protected by the government, and for that protection is liable to pay a tax. There may be a government for the regulation of the conduct of the people in which there is no property. The original design of government was to regulate the conduct of the people and not to interfere with their property. Ours, being a government of the people, they alone ought to be represented. How is property to be represented? It has not the powers of thinking and acting for itself. Will you say that every two or three thousand dollars shall be entitled to a vote to be given in the person of the owner? Will not these individuals have an undue share in the government? One man, under such a regulation, may have fifteen or twenty votes or more. There would be a still greater danger attending this principle. The richest men in the State, by clubbing their interest together, might lay the State entirely under their control. The true principle in our government is, that the people, who are all equal, are to be represented, and the property which is unequally distributed, to be taxed in proportion to its value to pay for the protection afforded to it by the government.

It was indeed, if a repetition of it may be allowed, a maxim of our ancestors, which is to be seen in all their petitions and memorials for the redress of their grievances anterior to the revolution, that taxation and representation should go hand in hand. What was the idea they intended to convey by this expression? Was it that they and their property should both be represented in Parliament? No so. They were not so unreasonable in their demands. Could the people have been represented, we should, in all human probability have continued to this

day colonies of Great Britain. They were of opinion that no man's property should be taxed without the consent of the owner. This does not claim any representation for the property, only for the owner of the property. This was their idea of taxation and representation, and upon this principle the people wish to frame a government for North Carolina. This is an equal and equitable principle, which will operate on all alike.

In the governments of the twenty four States we have never known the principle, that the majority ought to govern, to be controverted. But in this State it is indirectly denied by refusing to alter a government in which the minority rule. If men associate themselves for political purposes it is necessary that they should adopt some rule of decision and choice in all disputes and disagreements; and the most rational and safe rule is, that the majority, as having the superior physical force and a supposed greater quantum of intelligence and wisdom, should control the affairs of the government. Ours is a government of the people in numbers, and it follows therefore, that, in case of a want of unanimity, the majority of the people must rule the minority, else the government would be a mere nullity; since the dissenting voice of a single individual might obstruct the most wholesome measures.

Let us try our constitution by the touchstone of these salutary principles of representative Republican government. It has been stated that the Sovereignty of the State is vested in the people—that all the people are by nature equally free, and that a majority of these people shall conduct the affairs of the government. Is the government of North Carolina based upon these free principles? Is it acknowledged that the people are sovereign and have the unquestionable right to alter or amend the government upon the principles contained in the bill of rights? If so, we should have had a convention for that purpose long since. The Sovereignty of the State is in the hands of a few individuals.—Is it admitted in the practice of our government that all men are equal? If all men are equal they must have equal rights. A few individuals have more rights and a greater share in the government and therefore under the present constitution of this State all men are not equal. Do the majority govern North Carolina? The minority of the people of the State send a majority of the representation, and therefore the majority of the people have the minor voice in the government.

Look at the injustice and inequality of the county representation in the Legislature. Small counties in the Eastern part of the State containing one fourth of the population of the large counties of the West, have the same voice in the government of the State. It is not the object of these essays to examine this subject in detail. The writer has neither the materials at hand nor the time to devote to their minute examination.

A Freeman of '30



MARRIED, in Washington, on the 5th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Phol, Mr. Valentine Hoover, of Davidson County to Miss Florina E. Tramm of the former place.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY FEB. 4, 1832.	
Cotton in seed	1.02 to 1.175
Clean do.	7 to 7 1/2
Corn	25
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	15 to 18
Salt	21 to 22
Iron	50
Molasses	18
Beeswax	30
Tallow	8
Flour	53 to 55

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 25.	
Brandy, Appel per gal.	45 to 50
Do Peach.	55 to 60
Bacon	7 to 8
Corn	45 to 50
Cotton	60 to 70
Flour	54 to 55
Salt	75 to 80
Iron	4 to 4 1/2
Sugar, brow	10 to 11
Coffee	14 to 15
Molasses	35 to 37
Flaxseed	51 to 52
Wheat	75 to 85
Whiskey	25 to 30

CHERAW JAN. 28. 1832.	
Brandy, Peach	gal. 35
Bagging	yd. 16
Bacon	lb. 9
Corn	7 1/2
Cotton	bush. 50
Coffee	lb. 14
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl. 54
Molasses	gal. 37
Salt (in bulk)	bush. 75
Sugar	lb. 10
Whiskey	gal. 35
Wheat	bush. 75

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,
EDITED BY
BUTTON CHASE.
IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.
THE Western Carolinian is devoted to General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrine of Free Trade and State Rights.—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with undiminished zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.—The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at \$2 per annum, if paid within three months, or \$2.50 after that time.

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

POSTAGE.—must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

To the Public.

HAVING purchased of the legal owners, the exclusive right of W. B. McCall's Family Spinner & Finishing Masher's Queen's Washer, I now offer for sale the rights for families, Counties, or States, the Family Spinner is a cheap labor saving machine; can be afforded for \$20,—simple in its construction; well calculated for families,—spins worst or cotton from the roll; one hand, is equal to six. The Queen's Washer is a cheap and simple family acquisition, not liable to get out of order; may be operated on by a girl or boy without any liability to injure from the finest lace to the coarsest garment,—a saving of one half the soap and three fourths the labor. Those who consult domestic economy are invited to call and judge for themselves. The machines can be seen for a few days at the house of Mr. William H. Slaughter in this place. Any person wishing to make an experiment with the Washer can take it to his or her house, for that purpose, at any time.

I hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing on my right, under the penalty of the law, agreeable to Acts of Congress in such cases made and provided. A. BECHER, Salisbury, Feb. 4, 1832.

NOTICE.

THAT, on Monday the 27th of Feb. next, will be sold at Neely's mill, on third creek about 2000 lb. Bacon, Corn, Wheat, Cows, Hogs, Plank, Black-smith tools, One brass Clock.

About 15 acres wheat, in the field, at Gilliam place, ONE TRACT of LAND lying on the South Yadkin, known by the name of Laws place containing about 80 acres, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. At the same time and place the mills will be rented and the miller hired for the term of one year. On Tuesday (28th) at the residence of the late Alexander Neely, dec'd, will be sold all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Two Wagons and Gears, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, About 3,000 lbs. Bacon, 1,000 Bushels Corn, 200 Bushels Wheat, Hay, Fodder, Oats,

and a number of articles, too tedious to mention. The negroes belonging to said estate will be hired for one year 12 months credit. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold, due attendance by

JNO. FRALY & Co. Executors.

ARTHUR NEELY, 3111

N. B. All those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

FRALY & Co. Exrs.

NEELY.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of NEGROES without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in CASH. JAMES HUIE. N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence Mr. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorized to make purchases at all times. Salisbury, May 21. 72d

FREE TRADE!

As Continuation.
Earthenware, Glass, China & Looking Glasses.
Thomas J. Barrow, & Co.
Importers No. 85, Water St.
New-York.

HAVING made extensive selections from the London, and most approved patterns in Earthenware, Glass, China, and Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Ware, either selected to order, or in the original packages, of uncommonly low prices for Cash or City acceptance. The very liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, under the most trying circumstances, calls for our warmest thanks. We have secured thus far in the struggle with a body of men who have combined all their efforts to effect our destruction simply because we would not join them in combining to compel the country Merchant to pay an exorbitant profit on his purchases in this line. We can only reiterate former assurances of using every exertion to promote the interest of our mercantile friends in the extent and variety of our stock. The largeness of our prices and the skill and care of our packers depending upon a free trade as the only system, which can give stability to the mutual interest of our city and country merchants. THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. 85 Water St. New-York. February 5, 1832.

The Newbern Sentinel, Tabernacle Free Press, Raleigh's City Record, Advocate, Washington Union, Hillsborough Recorder, Western Carolinian, Rutherford Spectator and Miners & Farmers Journal, will insert the above at the amount of \$3 each, and forward their accounts to this Office for payment.

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in this place a Negro boy who appears to be about 15 or 17 years of age, has on board: His name is Isaac and says he belongs to Brantly Taylor, of Granville County, North Carolina and that he was taken through this place some time this month by his young master to the gold mines in Burke County where he stayed but one day &c.

The Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.
Lexington Davidson, County, N. C.
Feb. 6, 1832. 9d

FRESH FANCY GOODS!

A CHOICE selection is now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, purchased by himself with much care and attention in Philadelphia, a few trunks open, brought under the most favorable circumstances, at reduced prices entirely for cash; consisting of
Clothes, Cambrics, Blankets, Balloons, Flannels, Cambrics, Flannels, Merino for Ladies' Dressing, Bombazines, Girasoles, Hosiery of all descriptions, Cassimere Shaws and Tiptopps a great variety of handsome Prints, Bordings and Portraits, Calicoes, Dimities and Ginghams, Bedding and Eucrasia, Trunks of all sizes, brown and bleached Domestic, Crape and Swiss Handkerchiefs, assorted; Fences and Crape de Lyons, Bobinet Laces, assorted; Sambrs, Genesee and Florasettes, Swiss, Mail and Jaconet Muslins; also Swiss and low priced Satens, bobinet muslins, Caplins, Hosiery, Trimmings, Leghorns, Dusters, and various Bannets; Spun Cotton, Tick and Sate Cambrics, shoes, Hardware, Saddle-Trunks, for mounting, Saddler's trimmings, Ropes, Rappings, ploughs, Mouldboards, best common Saws, Cloths, &c. The variety of his assortment, and the extreme lowness of his prices, present to the public an extraordinary inducement for their call and attention. JOHN MURPHY.

—ALSO—
20 Bbls. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar, of the best qualities, very low.
2 Bbls. Prime Green Coffee.
30 Bags strong assorted Rio do.
Tea, Coppers, Meddler, Spanish Indigo, Saffron, Lampblack, Ralins, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Ghosole, Liverpel and Allen Salt's Iron casings, White Lead in bags, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Mackerel, No. 2 & 3, Biscuits in cases, &c. &c.
CALL AND SEE J. M. Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1831.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and will also repair the same to order. 72d E. P. MITCHELL. Salisbury, May 21st.

To Saddlers AND Harness Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness Makers of steady and industrious habits. JOHN W. HILTON. Oct. 31st 1831. 95d

EQUITY BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

